

From the New York Morning News.
Senator Wm. H. Haywood, of North Carolina.

We have received the following interesting letter from a friend at Washington, whose statements are entitled to implicit reliance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

To the Editors of the Morning News:

The public press (yours among the rest) awarded to Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, almost the entire merit of having passed the Texas resolutions, whilst the senator, who was in fact the author of Mr. Walker's amendment, has hardly been named. That Mr. Walker deserves great commendation for his course upon the subject of Texas, I do not deny. But his letter and his speeches are monuments to his patriotism, I admit. But that is no reason why the history of the success of this great measure should not be set right by the great journals of this country; and here at Washington, it is well known, as it is undoubtedly true, that the senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) more than any one senator, originated, matured, counselled and carried through Congress the Texas amendment, or compromise, which was offered by Mr. Walker in the Senate. With a modesty characteristic of his State, the real author of our success has silently reposed upon his good deeds, and he by whose exertions the democratic party were harmonized, the friends of Texas annexation were united—the new administration was saved from the embarrassment of a defeat upon Texas, and the country was shielded—perhaps against the dangers of a perilous encounter of one section against another section, now lays no public claim to the honors he has won. That man is Senator Haywood, of North Carolina. The facts I state are unquestionable. But Mr. Haywood's patriotic efforts did not stop here.

A day or two before the question was taken upon Texas, the leaders of the democratic party had in some way deceived themselves into the belief that the "House resolutions" would pass without alteration or amendment, and it was their intention to push the vote upon them as they were, probably relying upon the force of party attachments to bring the doubtful in the traces. How mistaken they were, need not be shown now. How dangerous the experiment, requires no proof! The senator from North Carolina believed that this was a mistake of the leaders, and it is certain that in this he was right. Had the vote been put upon the House resolutions as they were, sent to the Senate, they would have been rejected, beyond all doubt. Mr. Haywood it was who gave warning to his party friends of the defeat which awaited them, and he it was who proposed to the democrats irreconcilably hostile to the House resolutions, but in favor of "Benton's bill," to yield their opposition, provided the two were combined so as to leave it to the discretion of the President to act upon either. They were consulted with, and finally agreed to such a compromise, and thereupon what is called Mr. Walker's amendment, was prepared and handed to Mr. Walker, for him to consult with that portion of the democratic party who were more exclusively the friends of the House resolutions. They all assented. After this the amendment or compromise was proposed in the Senate by Mr. Walker, and the result is known. Every Democrat voted for it in the Senate, and this union of the party alone saved the Texas cause. The authorship of this measure is not all the merit that belongs to Mr. Haywood for his exertions as a senator or a politician; nor does it constitute a title of his efficient labor on this great subject.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bagby was one of those who could not and would not vote for the House resolutions, as they were; but it is due to him to state that he had concurred in this compromise or amendment before he made his speech in the Senate. I was present when that senator made his speech. It was before Mr. Walker's motion was made, but after it had been agreed upon by the democrats. I may say upon the countenances of some; I saw and despair escaped the lips of others. In the lobby and in the hall there was a general feeling that "all was lost"; and even amongst the old and leading politicians I heard the cry that it was "all over." I saw the senator from North Carolina at this crisis; and his quiet serenity amidst the excitement around him, struck me as remarkable; and hearing him alone at that time openly declare "that there was no danger at all," I watched him closely. Nothing shows the character of a statesman better than his conduct in such scenes; and I shall here repeat to you the substance of what I heard, and describe his conduct as well as I am able, hoping he will pardon me for the liberty I take. The scene of that night I cannot describe accurately. To one of the leaders of the party who whispered something to him, I heard Mr. H. say, "This is the time to stand firm. For you to despair now is to give up the cause. What! shall our leaders in a great question like this—a question which involves the welfare of the country, perhaps the harmony of the Union, give way to the excitement and fears of others? When others are excited, a leader should be cool and calm. No! (said he), there is no danger! Texas was said this morning, we know; so it is now, unless, by our passion or our fears, it shall be betrayed to a temporary excitement. Mr. Bagby will vote for the compromise, (said Mr. H.) I have pledged him to it with his own full and free consent. I will not insult him by doubting it. He will not fail to do his duty." Again: soon after I heard him reply to another political friend, "Don't be alarmed by Bagby. Whatever else may come of it, I tell you Bagby has approved the compromise or amendment now in Walker's hands; and it is unjust to him, and unkind in his friends to believe he will betray his party and violate his promise, without notice of having altered his mind. He is an honest and honorable man!" "He can't vote for it, after his speech," exclaimed some one else, and to him Mr. H. replied "that Mr. Bagby knows best. He has said he would, and if he votes with his friends, upon the measure, what good reason is there for this indignation about his speech? True democracy is tolerant of opinions." Then, addressing Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, who was in excellent humor, and who seemed to me to partake of Mr. H.'s confidence in Bagby, he said, "well, Colquitt, I pledged Bagby to vote with us, and he'll do it, for I had his word for it, and that is sufficient; and besides, if he does not stand up to the pledge, but deserts us, I shall be in a difficulty, for I suppose I shall have him to shoot; and as I am a churchman, you must bear my challenge." (Mr. Colquitt is a minister of the gospel.)

These conversations, and others like them, carried on in excellent humor, became more conspicuous amidst our excited friends, and they had the effect, as I thought, to re-animate their hopes and to stop the surrender of Texas that night. I put down that senator as no ordinary man. In this opinion I was not singular. Whether the conversations alluded to, had the same effect upon others that they had upon me, I cannot certainly know, and perhaps, I only suppose they may have been the chief means of re-animating the hopes of his brother senators, because I felt conscious that the manner and the declarations of the senator had

that influence over my own—judge for yourself. I saw Blair, of the Globe, there, and I plainly perceived that his hopes were revived, and his fears dispelled; by the conversations of Mr. Haywood. I noticed how several senators around me were re-assured, from some cause or other; and in a few minutes I heard one and another say to senator Haywood, "all's well, and the resolutions, as amended, will pass, after all, if Benton stands firm." "Never fear him," was the laconic, much meaning answer. Now, then, if there was honor in the act of passing the Texas resolutions, does it not chiefly belong to senator Haywood? Let him have it—let the history of it be set right. He may shrink from any public assertion of his claims to such a distinction, but that does not diminish his title to the gratitude of the democratic party.

He was the author of the compromise or amendment that passed, and without which Texas would have been rejected. Then let it go by his name. He was most efficient, (though not alone,) in his calm and collected warnings to his party at a moment of great peril to the cause, especially on the night of Mr. Bagby's speech, and, as I believe, he did much that night to save his own child. Mr. Walker, to be sure, offered the amendment or compromise, and it is therefore called by his name; but I doubt not that he would himself have awarded to his brother senator its paternity, as he ought to have done when he offered it, had he made a speech when he made his motion. But it had probably been arranged that Mr. Walker was to make his motion without a speech, for fear of further debate. The plan was to get the vote and prevent delay. Mr. H.'s conduct shows that he desired to serve the country, and not to strive for the credit of his doing it. I understand, upon good authority, that Colonel Benton has publicly declared, since the passage of the Texas resolutions, that Senator Haywood was the author of "Benton's bill," and that all the compliments bestowed upon it belong to Haywood in a much greater degree than they do to Benton. So far from that bill having been a sinister movement to defeat annexation, it seems that it was not until it had been ascertained by the North Carolina senator that it would be impossible, the House resolutions as they were, that he (Mr. H.) devised "Benton's bill," and after consultation with Col. Benton, by strong arguments and patriotic appeals, he induced the Colonel to father it, and propose it as a better plan, and more likely to give success to the Texas cause, and to unite the democratic party, &c. This generous conduct of Col. Benton is just like him; and such noble candor towards a political associate and friend, much younger than himself, does him more honor than the sole authorship of his bill could confer on him. When any one talks about insidious legislation and aims to connect it with Benton's name, let him turn to such a fact as this, and he will there find its refutation; a refutation that must stop the mouth of gossamers! Upon the whole, it now appears that when the subject of Texas annexation was pending in the House, and the friends of it were distracted by a multitude of plans for acquiring Texas and annexing it to the Union, the senator from North Carolina made a manly and independent move in the Senate to disconnect and separate the question of the terms of annexation from all the questions about the manner of acquiring Texas. You saw his bill and his speech on it. The House having determined, contrary to his judgment, (wisely or not, time will show,) to act upon the latter question first, he acquiesced in that decision by not calling up his bill, and instead of waiting to see the House resolutions rejected, as they would have been, so that he might enjoy the selfish gratification of having his predictions verified, but at the expense of the public good, it was the senator from North Carolina, who set about ascertaining, by personal inquiry, whether there was any hope of passing the House resolutions in the Senate; and finding they could not pass in the shape they stood, it was by his instrumentality and by his aid, and upon his counsel, that "Benton's bill" was offered; a bill which has been everywhere applauded for its wisdom, statesmanship, and forecast, although many, who did not know the motives for offering a new scheme at that time, too hastily denounced it as ill-timed, and falsely suspected, and unjustly charged Col. Benton with an intention to defeat Texas by it. And when it had become indispensable to harmonize the friends of Texas by a judicious compromise, that good work was likewise mainly accomplished by the same senator from North Carolina. Thus, in the first Congress he has served, (to say nothing of his other labors,) the senator from North Carolina, more than any other, may lay claim to the honor of having carried the Texas resolutions! Others deserved well of their country, but he more than any other. It is a distinction which any man might envy him, that one so young in his service, has left this deep impression of his wisdom and statesmanship, upon the great measure of the Congress—the great measure of the age. And it abstracts nothing from Senator H.'s renown, that he should now silently and without complaint, suffer his co-workers to appropriate in the public mind all the honors of what were emphatically the enlightened achievements of the senator from North Carolina. "Honor to whom honor is due." Such men cannot long remain unknown to the people of the Union.

Yours respectfully, &c.

The Fourteen Daughters.—A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from the village of Leesville, gives the following account of a Connecticut family:—
But the most interesting thing about Leesville is, that it is the birthplace of "fourteen daughters." To say the "fourteen daughters," or one of the "fourteen daughters," would require no explanation here, or in any part of Middlesex county, but with you it may not be quite so plain. I will explain. In the largest and most commodious house in the village, resides a Mr. Whitmore, (I forget his Christian name,) who is the father of fourteen daughters. He never had a son. The youngest daughter is now about twelve years old. Twelve of his daughters have been married and twelve are now living. What is a little singular every one of the daughters was married in regular rotation, that is, the oldest first, and so on. The father was heard jokingly to remark, "I will have no picking in my family—you must take them as they come." The daughters have ever sustained a high reputation for their many virtues and good qualifications, and make as exemplary wives as dutiful daughters. All the twelve married respectable worthy men, and have been particularly blessed in the marriage relation. When the last child was born, Mr. Whitmore was so disappointed that it was not a son that he wept like a child. Although the old gentleman was not best with a son, he has many grandsons, and will probably have scores of them.

All for Congress.—Hon. James Graham, Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, and Gen. B. M. Edney, federalists, are candidates to represent the Buncombe District in the next Congress. How these federalists hate office!—*Ral. Star.*

From the Raleigh Standard.
To the Freeman of the Fifth Congressional District.

As it is not my purpose to be a candidate for re-election, I deem it proper to make known the fact, in order to free you from any embarrassment on my account in the selection of a successor. In retiring from the service of the District, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me, and for the generous forbearance with which my public conduct has been received. I congratulate myself that it has been my fortune to have been a member of that Congress in which was consummated that great measure, the annexation of Texas, which cannot fail to consolidate the stability and perpetuity of our glorious Union. And I am happy in being able to say, the administration of the Government has passed into the hands of one, alike prudent, cautious, and patriotic, and who, as I trust, will so conduct its affairs, under the guidance of Him who watches over the destinies of men, as to advance and maintain the honor, interest and welfare of our common country.

Your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
March 15th, 1845.

Return of the Better Days of the Republic.

We learn from Washington, that last week a highly valuable horse was placed by a gentleman in charge of the groom of the President of the United States, as the property of that high functionary, and being divested of saddle and bridle, which were taken away by a strange servant, he "stood up to the rack" and neighed acquaintance with his fellows, and became, like the renowned Bucephalus, at once at home.

The servants at the White House soon highly extolled the beautiful steed, and without the exercise of much fancy, it could easily have been supposed that this prototype of Alexander's four-footed favorite had really taken up his permanent abode upon the premises prepared by the People for the President of their choice. But while the agreeable commotion was spreading, the chief, and the essential party to the implied contract, became acquainted with the fact of the interesting gift through a note received from the donor, and lo! a domestic veto was interposed. President Polk sent for his groom, and directed that the horse should be rode back according to the address of the donor; in vain did the astonished groom say that the saddle and bridle had been taken away—the President decisively directed, at once, that the animal should then be led to the stable of the hotel from which he last came, and lo, the spirited steed which was to have pranced under the "Young Hickory," was returned as a criminal, with a halter about his neck.

The name of the donor, has, of course, not transpired—the President, with his characteristic delicacy, confining it to his own bosom; and we have seen that in Cabinet-making, he is a safe depository of any secret. But it is surprising that the well-meaning Democrats should lay the party open to reproaches by such indiscretions, besides subjecting the honorable and sensitive Chief Magistrate to a species of refined insult.

Now that the exciting canvass has ceased, and it is even less necessary than in months past, to defend the purity of his character, we shall be excused for adding, that the President has thoroughly imbibed that sublime lesson of Polonius in Hamlet, in all things to be true to himself, and thus he is of necessity, true to the party that elevated him. Hereafter, whenever the admirers of the "god-like man," as some of the New Englanders style one of their leaders, while others, with equal folly, have given him the exclusive title of the "Defender of the Constitution," shall again ask, "Who is James K. Polk?" let his friends proudly reply—"He is an honest American, who does not receive valuable presents!"

Baltimore Republican and Argus.

The following account, which we find in the N. York Evening Mirror, of the manner in which the London Post Office, (the largest in the world) is conducted, cannot, we think, be otherwise than interesting to our readers. After describing the building, the article goes on to say:—
It is worth while to visit the great hall for half an hour before the office closes at night. As the time approaches, men and boys come hurrying in, all out of breath, with the last letters and papers for the mails. At length the great clock begins to strike, and what a commotion! Large men running over small ones, and small men who have delivered their packages dodging here and there to get out of the way of larger ones, until, with the last stroke of the clock all the receiving windows drop, and the successful or disappointed are left to sorrow or rejoice with each other. Another hour at which it will interest the stranger to visit the office, is on the departure of the mails for all parts of the kingdom, which takes place at precisely eight o'clock every evening.

Two stamps were sufficient for the postage; and when he returned, a few days afterward, it was in a flourishing condition. On another occasion, a friend left a handkerchief, which he valued as a remembrance, some three hundred miles from his home. He wrote for it, and received it on the following day, at a cost of four stamps, worth less than eight cents. All letters or parcels weighing more than half an ounce have to pay an extra charge for each additional half ounce. This has given rise to a curious invention for weighing letters. It is a pencil so arranged as to be made strictly a pair of steelyards—one part of the case serving as the yard, another as the weight, and a third as a hook to take hold of the letter. With this contrivance, no one need make mistakes as to the number of stamps necessary for his letter or parcel.

In London, letters are delivered in every section of the city six or eight times a day, and as frequently taken from the receiving offices. If there, one has a word to say to a friend five miles distant from him, he may calculate as certainly at what time that word will reach his friend through the post, as he could if he were to send it by a special messenger. To accelerate the delivery of letters in distant parts of the metropolis, the postmen used to be conveyed in long light vehicles to the verge of their districts, so as to be fresh for their work when they arrived. Each accelerator would carry a dozen men with their bags—the men belonging to the nearest walk standing next to the door, ready to descend without occasioning any stoppage. Now, boys upon horseback, with their red coats and large portmanteaus, may be seen at almost any time, hurrying to distant sections of the city with their paper messages. Indeed, every thing connected with the post is conducted with regularity and expedition which are altogether surprising. The system is probably the most perfect in the world, and it is impossible to estimate the benefit which, through it, has been conferred upon the nation.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 18th instant says:—
"We have received a copy of 'The Friend,' published at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 14th.

There were then in port the U. S. ship Warren, Capt. Hull, and British ketch Basilisk, Capt. Hunt.

Several donations for the Chaplaincy and for Temperance, from officers and seamen of the Warren, are acknowledged in 'The Friend.'

This number of The Friend is almost wholly occupied with a review of the correspondence between His Hawaiian Majesty's Secretary of State, and the U. S. Commissioner, Brown, in the case of John Wiley, an American citizen. The fact has already been announced that a difficulty had arisen between the U. S. Commissioner and the Sandwich Island Government, growing out of the refusal of the Government of Oahu to allow an American citizen the privileges accorded to English and French subjects, and that finally His Hawaiian Majesty was induced to solicit Mr. Brown's recall. The present document gives the history of that controversy, but under an exparte coloring, for which suitable allowance should be made. We have great confidence in Dr. Judd, the Sandwich Island Secretary of State, who, if we mistake not, was for many years a missionary of the American Board, and we have also a high respect for Mr. Brown, the U. S. Commissioner. In demanding that our citizens shall stand at least on a par with English and French residents, he demands no more than we have a right to, and shall, insist upon. It is not at all probable that after making the Sandwich Islands morally and intellectually what they are, and with a population there far exceeding that of all other foreigners, we shall permit our citizens to be denied privileges which are conceded to other foreigners. Still, the calm may have been urged in an improper manner,—but of this we cannot well judge without a view of the whole correspondence.

CHARLESTON MARKET, March 21.

CORTEX—Received since our last, 10416 bales, exported during same time 1204 bales, leaving on hand a shipping stock of 47779 bales.

Liverpool classification: Inferior and ordinary, 4 1/2 a 5; Middling and middling fair, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2; Fair a fully fair, 5 1/2 a 6.

ROBIN RICE.—The receipts of the week are about 33,000 bushels. The sales, 18,000 bushels, at extremes from 70 to 85 cents.

GRAIN.—Received 8500 bushels Corn from N. Carolina, 7000 bushels of which of common quality to yield from 43 to 45 cents, and 1500 bushels of Provision at somewhat higher rates.

OLDS.—The receipts are about 6000 bushels N. Carolina and Virginia, and brought 30 cents. PEAS—1400 bushels North Carolina sold at 47 cents.

BACON.—Sides and shoulders are getting very scarce. A lot of 30 hds. Western received via New Orleans brought 53 and 54. Hams are rather dull at former rates.

LARD.—In demand at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4. SALT.—Sales of 2000 sacks Liverpool received yesterday were effected at \$1.05. Store lots are held at \$1.08 a \$1.12, there is none now in first hands afloat.—*Ex. Mr. Price Current.*

FAYETTEVILLE.—March 22. A moderate amount of cotton has been offered, and somewhat lower rates have been bid. Advice from New York indicate a decline of an 1/4 to 1/2 ct. there. The arrivals in New York have been considerably more than last year. The highest prices paid here during the week, has been 5 cents; an 1/4 to 1/2 more has been obtained, when considerable goods have been wanted by sellers. Flour remains stationary, \$3 25 to \$4.00. Whiskey 30 to 32 1/2. Bacon 5 to 5 1/2. There has been a spirit of speculation in the articles of Molasses and N. O. Sugar, but few lots but what has changed hands within a few days. Prices may now be considered very unsettled, but moderately higher.

North Carolinian.

DIED.
In this county, on the 8th inst., of Pneumonia, Martha Bourdeax, wife of Moses Bourdeax, aged 53 years.

On the 15th of August last, in Johnson County, Tenn., where he was travelling for the benefit of his health, Mr. George Harrington, of Richmond County, N. C., in the 26th year of his age.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.
March 19.—French brig Tancred, Cheron, N York, to C D Ellis & Co.

March 19.—sch'r J D Jones, Smith, New York, in 60 hours, to C D Ellis & Co. (The J D Jones has made three passages to and from New York, and has only been out at sea eight nights in the three passages.)

22.—brig Boundary, Shackelford, Guadeloupe, via St Thomas, to Brown & DeRoset.

sch'r Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

25.—sch'r Charles L. Voss, St Thomas, 13 days, to G W Davis. Left barque Martin, Brett, discharging; on passage, exchanged signal with ship Monmouth, of Bath, steering N E, long. 74 1/2, lat. 31 10.

26.—sch'r Lydia, Meldrum, Charleston, to John Hall.

27.—sch'r Patriot, Greenlaw, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

brig Osceola, Pierce, Martinique, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.
March 21.—sch'r Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

24.—brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.

25.—sch'r Ocean, Ross, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

26.—Br barque Sirion, Cann, St John, N B, by G W Davis.

brig Rupert, Curtis, Martinique, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Baltic, Moulton, Guadeloupe, by E Dickinson.

brig Partridge, Doughty, New London, Conn., by E Dickinson.

brig Frances Louisa, Soule, Fair Haven, Mass., by E Dickinson.

brig Lagrange, Drew, St Thomas, by G W Davis.

(Freighting vessels are much wanted here.—Probably twenty-five or thirty could obtain freights to Northern ports and the West Indies.)

CHAELESTON, S. C., March 22.—Arr. sch'r. Wm Gray, Nadal, Washington, N C, 2 days.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public Auction to-day, (Friday, the 25th instant,) at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the Post Office, the fast trotting Roane Mare, Dolly. Terms cash.

SANDFORD & SMITH, Auctioneers.

March 28.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber, anxious to warn the community against swarms of all kinds, would take this method of letting all good people know that Capt. ROSS, of the schooner Ocean, swindled him out of Five Dollars, whilst in this port the other day. Said Ross belongs in Boston.

March 28th, 1845. (1st) JOHN SHAW.

LOST.

ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK containing \$50 in cash, and several notes of hand. One note on Edward Smith, for \$250, one on Amos Thomas for \$75, and several other notes not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book.

MILES COSTIN. (28-1)

March 28, 1845.

LOST.

THIS MORNING, between the Presbyterian Church and McRae & Ballard's Mill, two BALLETS, marked B. S. Also, a small WALLET, containing sundry papers of no value to any one but myself. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by returning the same to me, or in my absence to B. F. MITCHELL.

S. A. BALDWIN. (28-2)

March 27th, 1845.

PIANO FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PIANO, daily expected by sch'r. A. F. Thurn, low for cash. Apply to JOHN S. RICHARDS.

At the Store occupied by W. Cooke, next door North of the new Custom house. March 28th, 1845. 28-1to

Planter's House.

GEORGE F. BORNEGAY

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Public House of Entertainment, in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a transient boarders.

If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assiduous attention, it is his determination to merit. His tables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.

Newbern, March 18, 1845.—(28-6)

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF Panama, Men's, Boys' and Infants' Leghorns and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of men's and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of men's and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO. A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter, Market st., Wilmington. 27-1f

March 21, 1845.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS, EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-1f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—March 28, 1845.

BACON—Hams, 7 a 8; Middlemids, 7 a 7 1/2; Shoulders, 6 1/2 a 7; Western, 6 a 6 1/2.

BEEF—Butter, 15 a 19; BEEF, bbl. mess, 6 00 a 8 00; prime, 4 50 a 5 50.

CORN, 42 a 50; Meal, 60 a 65; COFFEE, 7 1/2 a 8; COTTON, 5 a 5 1/2; CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12; sperm, 30 a 35.

FEATHERS, 30 a 35; FLOUR, 4 50 a 5 00; HAT, Northern, per 100 lbs, 70 a 75; Iron, 4 75 a 5 00; LARD, 7 a 8.

Western, 6 a 00 7; Lime, Thomastown, 90 a 1 00; LUMBER—Steam mill, 12 00; W. boards, plank & scant, 11 00.

Quarterm flooring, 11 00; Bill lumber extra prices, 11 a 12 00; River, flooring boards, wide, 7 00 a 8 00; do, 6 00 a 6 50.

Timber, 27 a 30; MOLASSES, 14 a 00 00; MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 12 a 00 00; 2, 12 a 00 00; 3, 00 a 7 00.

NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. hard, 2 50 a 3 00; Tar, 1 27 a 1 30; Pitch, 80 a 1 00; Rosin No. 1, 1 50 a 1 60; " 2, 90 a 1 00; " 3, 35 a 40; Sp. Turp., 23 a 25.

Oil, Sperm, 85 a 85; PRASE, Ground, 70 a 80; Black eye, 55 a 60; Cow, 45 a 50.

PORK, fresh, 10 00 a 12 00; Rice, rough, 2 50 a 3 00; SALT, Turkeys Island, bushel, 30 a 33; Liverpool, sack, 5 a 6 00.

SOAPS, 1 50 a 2 00; SHIRTS, country, 3 50 a 4 00; SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 20 a 22; Gin, 30 a 38; Whiskey, 25 a 27.

STEEL, 12 1/2 a 25; STATES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. Hhd. rough, 8 00 a 10 00; dressed, 8 00 a 11 00.

SUGAR, West India, 6 1/2 a 6; New Orleans, 5 1/2 a 6; loaf, 10 a 15; TALLOW, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4; VARNISH, 20 a 22; WINES, Madeira, 70 a 3 00; Port, 2 25; Malaga, 40 a 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 27th. NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine, from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels have been brought to market within the last 10 or 12 days, and the price has gone up 10 cents per barrel, since our last report. The market to-day, is bare of all sorts. We quote last quality, soft, at \$2 50, hard, \$1 40. Tar, scarce, and will command \$1 30 per barrel—none coming to market. Rosin, about 20,000 barrels coming, have been taken on contract at 27 and 30 cents. Very little has been doing in any of the above articles for the last two days.

LUMBER.—We refer to our table above for prices. There is a pretty good supply of River Lumber in market at present. Timber is scarce. See quotations.

CORNS.—The market is very well supplied, and sales are dull. A small lot of Bladen was sold one day this week, at 90 days credit, for 42 cents per bushel, afloat.

We hear of no change in other articles worth mentioning. Our quotations above, may be relied upon.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK. Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel; Rice, 12 1/2 cts. per hundred; Cotton, 1 1/2 per bale; Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bal.; Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead; Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.

<